

**In the Specification:**

Please amend the paragraph of the specification beginning at page 9, line 19, as follows:

As used herein, the term drive pack 62 refers to the combination of one bracket 24 and the disk drives 30 secured to that bracket 24. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 2, each drive pack 62 includes three disk drives 30 and the first rail assembly 54 includes five drive packs 62.

Please amend the paragraph of the specification beginning at page 11, line 8, as follows:

The controller 32 controls how data is transferred between the host system 12 and the disk drives 30. The controller 32 can include a processor and the appropriate software. The data can be transferred between the host system 12 and the disk drives 30 in a number of different ways. As provided herein, not all of the disk drives 30 are utilized during a particular data transfer between the host system 12 and the storage system 14. For example, one or more of the disk drives 30 can be in the power-off mode, the standby mode or the idle mode while one or more of the disk drives 30 are in the write/read mode. Stated another way, not all of the disk drives 30 are in the write/read mode at the same time. The disk drives 30 in the write/read mode are used [[to]] during data storage and retrieval operations.

Please amend the paragraph of the specification beginning at page 15, line 10, as follows:

The storage system 14 can be made fault-tolerant by redundantly storing the data on the active subsets 500, 502. For example, data can be transferred to and from the active subsets 500, 502 using parity protection. With this design, the overall availability of the storage system 14 is not impacted by the failure of an individual disk

drive 30. For example, data can be written to each active subset 500, 502 using RAID-3, RAID-4, or RAID-5 algorithms. In the present invention, if ~~Raid-3~~ RAID-3 is utilized, stripes of data at a byte level are stored across four of the disk drives 30 and parity is stored in one of the disk drives 30 in each of the active subsets 500, 502. Alternately, if RAID-4 is utilized, stripes of data at a block level are stored across four of the disk drives 30 and parity is stored in one of the disk drives 30 in each of the active subsets 500, 502. Still alternately, if RAID-5 is utilized, stripes of data at a block level are stored across five of the disk drives 30 and parity is distributed among the disk drives 30 in each of the active subsets 500, 502.

Please amend the paragraph of the specification beginning at page 16, line 13, as follows:

A more complete discussion of ~~Raid-0~~ RAID-0 through RAID-5 is provided in the paper entitled "A Case for Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks (RAID)", by Patterson, Gibson, and Katz at the University of California Berkeley ~~Berkley~~, in 1987, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please amend the paragraph of the specification beginning at page 17, line 1, as follows:

When the data is backed up to or restored from the storage system 14, the backup software issues an UNLOAD command to the tape drive in which the virtual cartridge is stored. At this time, the storage system 14 can leave the disk drives 30 in the standby state or can wait some amount of time, e.g. 10 minutes to see if the next virtual cartridge that is commanded to be loaded into a tape drive is contained in the same active subset or not. The advantage of the former technique is that this reduces the power consumed by the storage system 14. The advantage of the latter technique is that this reduces the number of times that the active subsets of disk drives 30 ~~transitions~~ transition between the standby mode and idle mode.